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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904.

Politics and Economics.

Frederick Bastlat, a French economis that although the position of our leading trades and industries is the result of legis we bow down before the powers which regulate our weal and wee as I shine and warmth in due season, fros and cold when the appointed time come e the weather. If it suits us w are pleased; if it runs counter to ou grumbling. We naturally make no to overcome what we regard a institutions, laws, do not produce one esult alone, but a series of results. /O It appears simultaneously with its cause It is seen. The sequel unfolds itself gradare not seen. Happy are those who fore One is satisfied with what he omebody else has well said, a result seems to be good they do not stop

The Republicans understand this char in this campaign harping upon results and which the results are obtained. They declare that the country is prosperous that the government is doing well; that all the conditions are good, and that therefore there should be no change in the administration of public affairs. They declare that our protective system is fin and ought to be "established," because they allege, it is through this system that the manufacturing interests are protected and that all classes are dependen mon the prosperity of our protected

to inquire by what process it was ob

hog never looks up to him who threshe

Not to speak disrespectfully, "the

time: that we must have enormous sums on foreign imports, and that it is a good thing for the government to collect and disburse large sums of money, because

increasing, and try to make the people believe that expansion is a natural bless- pass along.

It will be observed that in each and every case cited stress is laid upon the of exhibits and in point of attendance result, and nothing is said about the process. But if the people have an eye to their true interests they will, as Bastiat tries, the boxes have all been disposed said, be not content with what they see, but will take into account both what they see and what should be foreseen. It will not do to say that the tariff is necessarily a good policy of government because the results appear to be beneficial to trade. The protective tariff violates one of the fundamental principles of republican government. It is a tax for a It is a tax for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. We cannot afford to do evil that good may come even should it be granted, and we do not grant it, that tariff helps the general business of the United States. No matter what the result, we cannot afford to violate a moral principle of government for the sake of expediency. It may be mentioned, by the way, that Bastiat was an opponent of the protective system and of socialism.

government, and it should not be, to acquire colonial possessions and rule over government is based upon an entirely different principle. We do not have "subjects" under our Constitution. Every citizen is a sovereign. It is true that we have territorial possessions, but only as embryo States. Each territory has been admitted to statehood as soon as she has qualified herself. We should have no foreign territory, no matter what the material benefit, which may not by and by be admitted into full fellowship. Let us in this case, as in all others, regard the report, emphasized the necessity for the process as well as the result, and if measure therein outlined, and the motion

The Times-Dispatch the process be in violation of our fundamental principles we about discovery

thing for the government to raise enor mous sums of money for revenue and use ment and in scattering the benefit broad cast. They "point with pride" even to their own extravagance, yet extravagance in government is a violation of the fundamentals and of cherished traditions of Democracy. The government has no right to take from the people one dollar in taxation in excess of the requirements of an economical administration. We must not violate the principles and traditions In order that there may be, from the Republican point of view, "good results."
This is a campaign of education and good will be accomplished, whether or not the Democratic party succeeds, provided only that Democratic principles are exploited and emphasized and instilled into the hearts of the people,

Fellow-citizens, let us in this campaign look beyond the results, however favorable they may appear. Let us look to the process and see whether or not it be Democratic. If it is not Democratic, be sure it is wrong and should be dis-

The Spread of Lawlessness. While the Northern newspapers are peaking of lawlessness in the South we lirect their attention to a statement recently sent out from Chicago that during the past nine months more than wenty deaths have resulted from holdups on the streets and in business houses, while the hospitals have taken in scores of victims dangerously hurt by foot

pads. According to this report there is a veritthle reign of outlawry in the city of Chicago and the cause of it is not hard to find. Chicago is famous for the number of its strikes and for the lawlessness of the strikers and their sympathizers. Invariably when there is a strike there is a reign of terror. The law is openly defied, and it has too often happened that the policemen have been in sympathy, with the rioters. "Lawlessness begets lawlessness." Each time there is open contempt of law in any community, the lawless element is rallied and with frequent demonstrations of this character the lawless element becomes more and more aggressive.

The law has no inherent strength. The law is the creature of public sentiment and unless it be sustained by public sentiment it will become a dead letter. This is as true of Chicago, New York and Boston as it is true of other cities and other communities. These lawless demonstrations in the various sections of the country are a disgrace to our civil abiding citizens in all sections to take definite and decided action against the mob. It is no sectional question and it point the finger of scorn at the people of another. Lawlessness seems to be in this age a national disease, as broad as the United States, and we as a nation must stamp it out or it will be our undoing.

The Horse Show of 1904.

The Horse Show of Richmond has beome one of our best institutions in its terest in it is not flagging. The Horse Show is not all play. There is a practical Virginia, and it brings to Richmond a large number of visitors from Virginia a sort of rallying occasion and it is one of the best advertisements that Richmond can get, and the best means of advertising as to bring people to the city and let them see what we are doing. Persons who come here on such occasions spend a part of their time in sight-seeing and the government are increasing all the Richmond is an impressive object lesson to all visitors. The Lee District is an in we should raise this money from taxes the large number of new buildings which have been recently erected there are one is thereby necessarily impressed with the fact that Richmond is a progressive and growing city. possessions, and give figures showing the Horse Show building is situated in how our trade with these possessions is that section, as those who go to and fro will see the industrial show as they

This fall the Horse Show gives prom se that it will be the best both in point that the association has ever given. There will be a greater number of enof and an unusually large number of

seats have been reserved. The Virginia Medical Society will meet in Richmond at that time and members will attend the Horse Show and add much to the personnel. The date this year is ances each night with a Siturday matinee, making six performances in all and t may be safely promised that the exhibits in horse flesh from every point of view will be the best ever seen in the

-------Continue Water Investigation.

At a meeting of the Water Committee

report was read from Dr. E. C. Levy having a continuation of the investigation of James River water, upon which he had been engaged for the past three months. While the work done has thrown light upon many of the problems connect ed with the clarification of our public water supply, it was pointed out that the small appropriation made for the study had rendered it impossible to carry on the investigation with the thoroughness demanded, and the report recommended the establishment of a laboratory directly or the river, together with tanks for the purpose of carrying on experiments un conditions as nearly as possible parallel to those which will obtain in the settlin and coagulating basins themselves when

completed. The superintendent of the Water Works, in presenting Dr. Levy's

unanimously approved by the commit

In no respect is Richmond more open to criticism than in the unsightly character of her water supply. While both the liquid mud which for long periods an entirely wholesome beverage, it i certainly not attractive in appearance and is utterly unfit for many domestic and industrial purposes without filtration. Northern visitors to our city scarcely cred which is served them is a more or less ome of some accidental condition. Only those inured to it by long training fall to feeling a repugnance to using it even for bathing purposes.

edy this state of afairs, which has long been a reproach to our community, Settling and congulating basins are now unsands of dollars. These basins will not all conditions, but they will give a vastly better water and are, moreover, a pre liminary step in the complete plant which Inasmuch as the superintendent of the Water Works, the Water Committee and the expert employed by them all assure us that a further exhaustive efficient operation of these basins so as are installed, it is to be hoped that the City Council will approve of the recommendation of the Water Committee, especially as the sum required to carry on the work for a year is estimated at somewhat less than \$3,000, this being less than 1 per cent. of the cost of the plant itself. It is also to be hoped that they will take prompt action, since Dr. Levy's report emphasized the importance having no break in the record of dauy observations which the has been making for the past three months. In order that no such break may occur, Dr. Levy has himself volunteered to continue his work until October 1st, pending action by the

_____ Pay and Patriotism.

Grand Commander Christian expressed noble sentiment when he said that no man should be pensioned for having served his country in time of war.

To pay for such services tends to de stroy true patriotism. To pay for such services is to encourage the spoils system. Patriotism is not a commodity to be bought and sold. True patriotism asks no reward for its service to its country in time of war except the approval of its own conscience.

Of course, the government should take care of the veterans of war when they have become disabled and have no means of support, but to give a man a pension whether he needs it or not, as a reward for his services, is to set a price upon patriotism.

services to any good cause merely for a

It is alleged by the politicians that there is enoug. of the female suffrage experiment in the far Western States to change the political status of four States if all the women voters carry out their threat to go Democratic because the Mormon senator, Smoot, has not been turned

The University of Virginia begins the work of the new session under the direction of a president. We wish it God-speed and we hope and believe that the administration of President Alderman will be

In his official report of the great battle of Line Yang, General Kurepatkin highly recommends General Orloff for the position of scapegoat.

When the Japs finally take Port Arthur they will find it all gone, as the Russians propose to blow the whole thing up be-When the big storm came Wednesday

of Kuropatkin movement. They retreat ed in fine order. the "spellbinders" will go forth to "blnu

in great numbers, Anyhow the storm was a good deal orse at a number of other points than

in Richmond. The American negro gets thumped and bumped everywhere, even in his own be-

The luscious watermelon and the gay straw hat went into the hibernating state

Naturally enough the first serious trou-ble in the "Canal zone" was over the fat

And so Captain John Wise is up to some of his old convention tricks in New York,

The Chicago record of outlawry is startling even to the Chicago mind.

Governor Hogg, of Texas, has ambled right back up to the trough. "On to St. Louis," is the watchword

The day of lamentations is at hand-

for the schoolboy. Will Acknowledge the Corn. The truckers of the Virginia Peninsula have made so much money this year that they are actually inclined to ac-knowledge it.—Newport News Press.

Have You

begun the Fels-Naptha way of washing clothes?

It saves half the rubbing and wear on clothes.

Fels-Naptha Philadelphia

to present an ordinance to the council recommending an appropriation for a continuance of this summer's work was

The Dog Team Route in Alaska. Private Mail Competition With the Government in Large Western City-Objectionable Proposed Measures-Need of New Plan for Remitting Small Sums of Money.

By Henry A. Castle.

(Auditor for the Postoffice Department,

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.) (Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

AST winter there was operated between Skagway and Nome a regular mail service of four round trips a month, botween December 1st and March 3lst.

This route was by way of the Yukon River and the North Bering Sea coast, a distance of 2,000 miles, and was operated throughout the article level by means of throughout its entire length by means of throughout its entire length by means of dog teams. Thus it will be seen that on this route alone the mails were carried approximately 16,000 miles a month by means of dogs. These dogs subsisted on dried salmon and they were able to make the trips without very geat difficulty, as relay stations had been established at intervals of about thirty miles. From Skagway or Dawson a person can now go 1,000 miles down the Yukon in the winter time and depend upon finding food and shelter at these stations.

In a prosperous Western city private en-terprise has entered into competition with the government in delivering local mai matter. The promoter underbids the posmatter. The promoter underbids the pos-tal rates, and is carrying scaled drop letters throughout the city for 1 cent each, thus saving the sender 1 cent on every letter. The originator believes that the plan upon which he has hit is such a good one that every large city in the country will have adopted it in less than five years, with the result that the governwill have adopted it in less than five years, with the result that the government will be deprived of a considerable income from the sale of stamps in the great centers of population, unless the Postoffice Department, for self-protection, should reduce its local letter postage, rates through act of Congress, which alone can make the change. The patrons are large business houses and circular advertisers. Some of them send out thousands of local letters every month. One sands of local letters every month. On sands of local letters every month. One feature of the plan is to dispense with stamps. The letters are counted and postage paid in bulk, as was done in postoffices before stamps were introduced. To the woman addicted to postal cards, who in consequence thereof finds great difficulty in closetting her family skeletons, this scheme will appeal for its combined

Proposed innovations are even more startling and significant than any of those recently adopted. The promoters of the postal savings bank, the postal telegraph, postal savings bank, the bostal section, are still insistent, but few or none of them exhibit any adequate conception of the vital importance of the accounting function in the gigantic enterprise their enactments contemplate. Not content with these suggestions, some of the leading journals of the country urgently invite attention to the establishment of a life insurance bureau, which shall issue policies guaranteed by the government, and thereby provide another official means for gathering in, investing and distributing the savings of the people. It does not occur to the promoters of this and other enterprises of State socialism that fallures and disappointments are incident to all kinds of commercial, and finacinal business; that if the government is to protect all its people against losses are still insistent, but few or none finacinal business; that if the government is to protect all its people against losses by investments, financial, industrial and otherwise, it must practically conduct all the business of the country, guarantee prompt and liberal returns from all classes of investments, and devise some now incomprehensible method of raising funds necessary to pay fat dividends to all citizens, thus making a universally happy, prosperous and contented people.

If it were true, as some doubting patriots are beginning to assume that the only remedy for transportation abuses is to confiscate the railroads and operate them as a part of our postal system, it them as a part of our postal system, it were nigh time to go into mourning over the sad decadence of the republic. Given government ownership of over \$10,000,000,000 worth of railroad properties and government control of those roads and their 1,000,000 employes, the entire communistic programme would naturally follow. But no such disaster impends. Public sentiment is still the ruler in the United States, and that invincible force will bring about such an adjustment of this railway dispute as will protect all the rights of the people and respect all the rights of the railway coorporations.

That no pent-up Utica is to contract the power of our twentieth century American.

the power of our twentisth century American postal service may be gathered from the following exuberant forecast by one of the advocates of its illimitable extension: "And think of it! The possibility of sending the goods things of life from any one home to any other in all our broad land—and our scheme may well be extended to all the world—at such rates as these: One pound of coffee, I cent; a ten-pound bag of sugar, 5 cents; a basket of peaches for 10 cents; a bushel of apples for 15 cents; a box of oranges, a forty-quart can of milk, or a half-barrel of flour for 25 cents, etc. Once this service is secured our people will indeed be very likely to exclaim: 'See how well the postal service is managed in the interest of us all and how cheaply it is operated; this is our strong bulwark of defense, and illustrates in golden letters that the true course for the government is to become the parent and owner and operate all means of transportation and transmission.' Fortunate will it be for our people when the management and extension of the postal service small have become the chief end off our national government. The will of the people is the source, the mappinoss of the people he end of all legitimate government upon earth. To refrain from using the powers of government for the advancement of the people well be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.' So said President John Pulney Adams in 1825. We may well accept his dictum as our guide to-John Pulncy Adams in 1825. We may well accept his dictum as our guide to-

There are some proposed innovations, however, that are not open to the objections which so strongly obtain against these paternalistic ventures. The demand for a convenient, safe, means of remitting small sums by mail calls attention to the fact that there are but three methods now available, and each is in some respects faulty. First, a money order, which requires a trip to the postoffice, the filling out of an application and the payment of a fee, exactly the same trouble for the traditional so cents as for 30 besides another trip to the postoffice by the recipient. Second, the mailing of cein, which is obviously undestrable from every standpoint. Third, the last and worst of all, the substitution of postage stamps for money; this plan is open to many serious objections; they are neither convenient nor safe, and many commercial and business men positively refuse to receive them at all, the dampness of many sections of the country, especially along the Atlantic coast, ren-

dering thom almost useless for their legit-

dering them almost useress to timate purpose.

One suggestion for a device to use in small remittances is the introduction of a postal currency in the form of a card somewhat similar to the cards now in use, bearing upon its face a suitable and artistic design and these words, "United States of America, postal currency, redeemable in cash or stamps at any postofice in the United States," printed in office in the United States," printed in office in the United States,' printed in denominations of from 1 to 10 cents, also

denominations of from 1 to 10 cents, also 25 and 50.

Perhaps in no better way can the reader come to understand the pressing need for postal currency than to recall the times without number when he himself has been desirous of sending a small sum of money through the mails with safety. Always in such casea comes up the barrier, and only the persistent one will carry out his purpose by using stamps, coin placed in holes in pleces of pasteboard, or risking looss money. The average person will not expend the valuable time required for the journey to the postoffice for a money order. Only the pressure of nacessity, in the absence of a simple, convenient system, brings to the money order system its present patronage. Statistics show that from ten to twenty times the number of letters received by business houses, publishers and others who do a large business through the mails contain stamps, loose money or some other representative of money than contain money orders, a clear enough mark of the disapproval of the public.

only change being in the character of the printing on the bills of \$5 and under.

A valuable and legitimate extension of the mail system is rural free delivery. Too much cannot be said in praise of the energy with which this excellent feature has been extended, and it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the beneficial effects which may be anticipated from its adoption in regions sustable therefor. All previous records of the postal service in quickening intellectual activity and promoting the diffusion of knowledge among the people will be surpassed by the utilimate effects of this praiseworthy enterprise, but even this brings with it inconveniences and perlis which can only be avoided by the greatest care, and which have already caused deep solicitude to those responsible for its introduction and maintenance. The problem of organizing a rural carrier force on safe lines is one which will test the wisdom of Congress and the department to the utmost. If a conflict system is adopted, varous inconveniences and abuses are obviously encountered. If fixed salaries are provided for the carriers, gross inequalities are unavoidable, and a new army of organized public servants is created, which through political influence and otherwise will soon be clamoring for higher salaries and greater privileges.

A patent for a device for securely seafing letters was recently issued. The machine consists of rubber-covered rolless run by chains, sprockets and small gear wheels, between the rollers being placed bits of brass of peculiar shape and a water tank. The letters are fed between the rollers, the flap or the envelope being turned on a wick fed from the water tanks and moistened and sent between other rollers than the rubber ones. It emerges properly sealed, It is expected the device will come into use in offices where a large mail is handled.

where a large mail is handled.

In the different cases at the museum in the Postoffice Department, containing articles attempted to be sent by mail, are to be found almost everything under the sun which is portable. There is a great variety of fancy articles, also razors, Jakk knives, playing cards and Bibles. An Ohio housewife sent a big fruit cake through the mails, but it was misdirected and found its way to the Dead Letter Office. Old and musty, it now forms an exhibit. A stuffed alligator, a wire bustle and a box of raisins were found in one package and a broken brick in another, the latter having about fifty cents' worth of 'postage due' stamps attached.

There are pathetic reminders of the Civil War in the museum. One of these is a well worn Bible, which some found mother gave to her boy when he went to the front. After his death on the battle-field a comrade put it in the mails to be returned to the mother. He placked the wrong address on the package, and it found its way to the Dead Letter Office.

Dull in Carolina.

The constitutional amendment was supposed to settle all political questions in North Carolina, and the people seem to have accepted it as a fact, or at least the spell-binders are finding it that way.—Durham Herald.

C. & O. September Outing TO THE SEASIDE.

This is the most beautiful season of the year to visit Old Point and Ocean Viow; two fast trains every Sunday, 8:30 and 0 A. M. 81 round trip to Old Point, Ocean View and Norfolk.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE

This Well-Known institution is Just Entering Upon a Prosperous Session.

In an advertisement of the Woman's College of Richmond, recently published in The Times-Dispatch, there was an unfortunate error. A "For Rent or Sale" line from the top of a real estate advertisement slipped into the bottom of the Woman's College advertisement, and to some might have meant that this well woman's Conlege advertisement, and to some might have meant that this, well known institution was for rent or sale. The Woman's Collega is in a most pros-perous condition, and is just beginning a session with brighter prospects than ever. The property is neither for rent nor for sale.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

Via Atlantic Coast Line to Petera-

VIA ATIANTIC CORRECTION to Petera-burg. Round-Trip 40c. Good going and returning on regular trains. Commencing Sunday, May 15th,

SEABOARD AIR LINE SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO PETERSBURG. 40 Cents for Round Trip. Tickets good on all regular trains, beginning May 15, 1904.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS Via Atlantic Coast Line to Petere-Bound-Trip 40c.
Good going and returning on regular rains. Commencing Sunday May 15th,

BEST REAL ESTATE MEDIUM VIRGINIA.

The Times-Dispatch

Richmond's Only Morning Newspaper.

Covers Virginia from mountain to seashore and reaches ALL Classes of IN-VESTORS.

SEPT. 16TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1757 A. M.

The covering of the ark removed by Noah on the first day of the first month, answering to our September 16th.

Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, died by poison on the most mournful day of the Thesmophoria, 16th of Pyanepsion. Martin I., Pope, died. He caused the doctrine of the monothelites to

he condemned, and was afterwards sent to the Crimea by Constantine, where he died of ill treatment.

Charles V. (the Wise), of France, died. By his abilities and energy the English were dispossessed of nearly all their provinces in France. The Swedish settlement on the Delaware, called Fort Casimir, com-

manded by Suen Scutz, surrendered to the Dutch, under Governor Stuy-vesant. The strength of the place consisted of four fourteen pounders, five swivels and some small arms, which were delivered to the conquered who became possessed of the west side of Delaware Bay, and the fortress was called New Amstel by the Dutch and New Castle by the English.

Action off Cape Spartel between a British ship and an Algerine corsair, with 327 men and 88 Christian slaves on board. The battle lasted from 2 till 8 P. M., within pistol shot, and was renewed again next morning, when the corsair, having lost two masts, called for quarter.

James II. of England died in France. He was dethroned in 1688 and remained a pensioner on the bounty of the King of France till his death.

Bergen-on-Zoom surrendered to the French.

Count D'Estaing summoned Savannah, Ga., garrisoned by the British, under General Provost, who amused the French until he received a reinforcement.

Unsuccessful attack of the British on the Americans at Harlem Heights. British lost twenty killed and about 100 wounded.

Three thousand French refugees had landed in England from the Revolution in France, and in the course of the following year they were reckoned at 8,000 priests and 2,000 laymen. These were mostly destitute, and down to 1806 about two million pounds had been contributed to their support

1795.
Cape of Good Hope surrendered to the British by the Dutch.

1800. Battle of Lambach; the French took from the Austrians 1,000 regions of provisions, equipage and ammunition. 1824.

Louis XVIII. of France died. During the reign of Napoleon he lived

The boundary line between New York and New Jersey settled.

1839.

The expedition, under Dease and Simpson, regained the Coppermin River after the longest voyage that had ever been performed by boats in the Polar Sea—1,631 statute miles. On the return of the party from the Red River settlement to England, Simpson perished by violence, but was more fortunate than Parke or Hudson, in leaving behind him his own record of his own achievements.

Battle of Antietam, Md.; 100,000 men on each side. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Union Generals Hooker, Porter, Burnside and McClellan, opposed Generals Lee, Hill, Jackson and Longstreet. Union loss over 12,000; Confederates about 25,000.

A strong cavalry force, under Hampton, at Caggin's Point, on the James River, Va., drove off 2,500 beeves, intended for the Union forces

to the poorest of men.

Augusta Chronicle: Order, the law of order, is heaven's first law. If there be not law and order in a community great will be the ultimate disaster. All over the country, there is too much disorder, too much lawless drime. The daily papers are despite some most horrible events in some lew localities, the Bouth is the safest part of the Union, but there is too much disregard of human life here as elsewhere. Concealed weapons, whiskey drinking and the fell spirit of revenge and retailution, in all sections of the republic, along with brutal-passions, create havoe. There should be general reform.

Dallas (Tex.) News: Frank James might have joined the Republican party under the impression that Mr. Cortelyou would use him in soliciting campaign contribu-tion.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic says that steps should be taken to "legadize" President Roosevelt's service pension order. What a bonnie confession have we here.

Columbia State: Wheat is going up, corn is going up, cotton is going up; every thing one eats, drinks, wears or wants is going up. But thank heaven the fresh autumn air is still free to all.

A Few Foreign Facts. Professor Mosso, of Turin, and Signer Pegiliani, the president of the Hulian Alpine Club, have selected a site on Monte Rosa, at a height of 3,000 meters, for the erection of an Alpine research

There is a disposition in England to There is a disposition in England to worry General Booth about the custody of the Salvation Army funds, for the army now has an annual income of about \$5,000,000. The Britishers do not make any reflections upon the General, but they think it would be only businessities for him to have joined with him at least one other trustee.

or bust."

Great Britain has a new law, which reads: "That a person shall not establish any wireless telegraph station or install or work any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in any place in the British is more, cannot say "this is my own, my native land." His purso may be full, but his heart is empty of that love for his country that is riches to the poorest of men.

Augusta Chronicle: Order the lower than the control of the desired forms.

The Variation of the control of the poorest of men.

The Venetian courts for some time have been trying to ascertain whether Prince Carlo Vincenzo Glovanni, who is known to have been alive in 1763, is dead yet. The disposal of a claim to more than \$1,600,000 is at issue. So far no death certificate in the case has been producible, but a priest has offered to swear that the Prince is no longer alive, and his deposition will be accepted.

North Carolina Sentiment.

They seem to be having some trouble enforcing prohibition in Durham. The Herald remarks: The courts cannot be expected to convict the blind tigors ben people are willing to perjure themselves to protect them.

The Raleigh Times says: Suppose we let Georgia and Alabama have the en-tire lynching business? We repeat today what was said in these columns a few days ago, and that was, that lynching is practically over in this State.
North Carolina would render a service
to the world if she would only lead
the South a reform along this line.

The Charlotte Observer talks in this manner: On the way home from the military encampment at Morchead City three soldier got liquor while the train stopped at La Grange, climbed on top of a car and drank, and were struck by an overhead bridge. Two were killed and the relatives of one of these has instituted suit against the railroad. Has' all sense of morality departed from our North Carolina people? Are we willing to get money by any means short of to get money by any means short of knocking a man down and taking it from

The Winston-Salem Sentinel says: A Sir Hiram Maxim says of the flying machine he is making: "Yes, that time I think I have really solved the problem. I have always said that if a goose can fly a man should be able to. I am getting on in years, I shall be sixty-flye my next birthduy, but as I neither smoke nor drink I am a tough old fellow, and